vised, but provision should promptly be made to increase the efficiency of the de-partment by thoroughly equipping it for its work. It serves no useful purpose Its work. It serves no useful purpose to increase the duties of a department without supplying the means by which they may be discharged. And it is of vital importance to the interests of the wage-earners throughout the State that the provisions of roughout the State that the provisions of the labor law should be strictly enforced.

There is urgent need for more inspectors.

It is utterly impossible for the present force to meet the requirements of the law, and whatever increase is necessary to secure the enforcement of the important provisions of the statutes regulating the conditions of labor should be supplied without delay. To attain proper efficiency the work should be specialized and positions and salaries should be graded.

I recommend to your constitutions.

I recommend to your careful consideration the important subject of child labor. Laws for the protection of children, in securing to them their right to an elec education and in surrounding them with appropriate safeguards, make a special appeal to humane sentiment, and nothing should be left undone to give them full

Children under 16 should have an eighthour day. Such a provision will not only furnish protection from excessive strain, but will also aid the administrative officers

the enforcement of the law.
I also recommend that in order to pro I also recommend that in order to protect children against dangerous employments there should be a more precise prohibition specifying the occupations in which children under 18 shall not be employed. General prohibitions as to such matters are apt to be found inoperative. It is fair to all concerned and essential to the protection of children that the law be made as specific as possible.

AGRICULTURE. Attention to the industrial and commercial interests of the State should not lead us to overlook the great importance of its agricultural interests. Every reasonable effort should be made to encourage agriculture and to promote the extension of scientific and gainful methods. The State Fair is an object lesson of much value and has object lesson of much value and has achieved a most gratifying success. Among the receipts of the last fiscal year was \$28,-357.86 as the surplus realized from the fair of 1905. The just needs of this important educational institution, for such it is, should be recognized and its efficiency should

be enhanced by whatever means may be found best adapted to that purpose. The problem of agricultural labor is a serious one. One source of partial relief is indicated by the fact that during the last year about 3,000 immigrants coming into the port of New York have been turned toward and placed upon the farms of this State as laborers. But this relief is very slight and the scarcity of farm help remains ause of great embarrassment. It is also by the Agricultural Department have facilitated the sale of abandoned farms. The important work of this department, which charged with extensive duties, should e fully supported.

The legislation with reference to adultera-tions and impurities in food is partly found in the Public Health law and partly in the Agricultural law. It is desirable that the laws should be codified and presented in a laws should be codified and presented in a single comprehensive statute, suitably defining the duties of the department which may be charged with its execution. Every possible means should be provided to safeguard the people against imposition through skilful adulterations and to prevent the sale of adulterated or improperly branded foods. To attain the desired results the public should be apprised in an appropriate manner of the results of analyses and the progress made in the enforcement of the law. Frequent reports or bulletins would contribute to this end, serving as a vehicle of useful information and also as an indication of the effectiveness of the State's supervision.

Congress has recently legislated upon the general subject with reference to interstate commerce, and efforts should be made to promote harmony between the work of the Federal and State authorities.

FOREST PRESERVES AND WATER POWERS. There has been general recognition in reent years of the vast importance to the State of the preservation of its forests. To prevent the irreparable loss which would be occasioned by their devastation and conversion to private uses the State has pur-sued the policy of acquiring forest tracts. This policy should be continued, and as rapidly as possible, and so far as may be necessary to accomplish its purpose the State should extend its holdings. All propositions which may involve any diversion of these lands from the purpose of their accountition should be most carpully accounting the most carpulation and the mos quisition should be most carefully scru-

In this connection it is well to consider the great value of the undeveloped water nowers thus placed under State control. They should be preserved and held for the benefit of all the people and should not be surrendered to private interests. It would be difficult to exaggerate the advantages which may ultimately accrue from these great resources of power if the common right is duly safeguarded. WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

By the act creating the Water Supply Commission it is provided that no municipal or public corporation or public board or any private person or water works company engaged in supplying any municipal corpo-ration with water should acquire lands or additional sources of water supply save as the commission determines, among other things, whether the plans proposed are justified by public necessity and are equitable in their relation to other divisions of the State. It also has important powers with reference to river improvement. It remains to be considered whether it is not advisable to provide a more comprehensive plan, embracing in a clearly defined way the matter of water storage and the use of water courses for pur poses of power. The entire question of the relation of the State to its waters demands more careful attention than it has hitherto received in order that there may be an ade-quate scheme of just regulation for the pub-lic benefit.

The Legislature of 1905 provided for a commission to examine into the condition of the prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing with a view to their reconstruction. In pursuance of this report, the last Legislature provided for the appointment of a Commission on New Prisons, and authorized this commission to establish a new tripon this commission to establish a new prison to take the place of Sing Sing. I under-stand that the commission is about to restand that the commission is about to re-port. It is important that the work of constructing a new prison should go for-ward as rapidly as possible and that any obstacles to the execution of the work should be removed.

should be removed.

The value of the probation system is well recognized, but the system requires perfecting. There is need of careful and sympathetic study of the matter, for the advantages which it promises can not be had unless a practicable statutory scheme is worked out and is carefully administered. Your attention is also directed to the condition of the county jails and penjienticing. four attention is also directed to the condition of the county jails and penitentiaries. There is urgent necessity for reform in administration, and the question is presented whether it is not advisable to reorganize the prison system of the State and through State control to secure uniformity of condition and discipling

tion and discipline CHARITIES.

There is no better test of State adminis-tration than is afforded by its care of the sick, the feeble minded and the insane, and every effort should be made to promote the efficiency of its work. It is my purpose to examine into the needs of our charitable institutions at the earliest opportunity.

RELIEF OF THE COURTS. Provision has been made for the relief of the Supreme Court by the election of ad-

onal justices. There are other courts, however, where

calendar, so that unless a case is of such a nature that it can be put upon the short cause calendar it takes three years to reach it for trial. This is a shocking injustice.

In the Municipal Court, in the borough of Manhattan, there are undisposed of 6,543 cases on the general calendars and 8,789 cases on the reserved calendars, with the figures missing for two districts which themselves have a very large accumulation of arrears. It is doubtful whether any court in the country affects the welfare of more persons. It is the poor man's court, where justice should be speedy, but delays of this sort amount to a denial of justice and breed disrespect for the law and its administration If we are to maintain law and order and conserve our institutions, evils of this conserve our institutions, evils of this sort must be remedied. While we are spending many millions of dollars on public works of great importance to the business interests of the State, we must not fail to make adequate provision to secure to the masses of the people the prompt enforce. make adequate provision to secure to the masses of the people the prompt enforcement of their rights and swift redress of their grievances. No one who is acquainted with the conditions prevailing in these courts, and the earnest efforts which are made by the justices to perform their duties under conditions of great embarrassment, can fail to recognize the urgent necessity of devising some means of relief.

I ask your expetul consideration of this I ask your careful consideration of this

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS. The delays and expense incident to con-demnation proceedings have been the occasion of much just criticism. It should be possible to devise a plan by which the ap-praisal of the value of land taken for public uses can be made by a permanent body with fixed compensation. This would be in the interest of economy and despatch, and would tend to put an end to abuses which have too frequently existed in the

STATUTORY CONSOLIDATION.

The condition of our statutory law has long been a matter of reproach. For years efforts have been made to secure an orderly arrangement and a suitable classification and consolidation. In 1899 the Statutory Revision Commission was created to revise the General Statutes, and in 1895 it was assigned the work of revising the laws regulating practice in the courts. As a result a number of general laws were passed; but in 1900 the commission was abolished. In 1904 the Board of Statutory Consolidation was created. Its work has progressed upon a plan which, as I am informed, disposes either by consolidation or express repeal of every general statute ever passed by the Legislature and presents a chronological table of the entire statutory law, general and special, with its complete history.

sents a chronological table of the entire statutory law, general and special, with its complete history. The proposed general laws have been prepared, and it their final examination by the members of the board is completed in time they will be presented to the Legislature this year. There remain the special laws, which should be classified and brought together under an appropriate analysis so that it will be possible to consult all the general laws and special laws on a given subject without the necessity of a search through the session laws. This should be supplemented by an adequate index so that any one may readily escertain the statute law upon any given subject. the statute law upon any given subject. It was also charged with the duty of reporting for enactment such amendments

as to matters of procedure as should be deemed proper and necessary to condense and simplify the existing practice. The work of the board should be con-tinued and should proceed as rapidly as is consistent with the care and thoroughness

which its importance demands.

In addition, it is desirable that independent provision should be made for a suitable revision of the Greater New York

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION. The president and trustees of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to be held at the city of Seattle, in the State of Washington, city of Seattle, in the State of Washington, from June 1 to Oet. 15 in the year 1909, have invited the Government and people of the State of New York to take part in the important event and to be represented by official commissioners, an adequate display of the arts, sciences and industries, and by a State building. I submit the matter to the consideration

LETCHWORTH GIFT It is my privilege also to lay before you the public-spirited proposal of the Hon. William Pryor Letchworth to convey to the people of the State of New York 1,000 acres of land, approximately, situated in the town of Genesee Falls, Wyoming county, and the town of Portage, Livingston county, upon which Mr. Letchworth now resides. He desires to dedicate the land to the purpose of a public park or reservation sub-He desires to dedicate the land to the pur-pose of a public park or reservation, subject to his life use and tenancy and his right to make changes and improvements thereon.
If it is your pleasure to provide for the
acceptance of the gift, the State will thus obtain title to a tract of rare beauty, the reservation of which for the purposes of a public park cannot fail to contribute to the advantage and enjoyment of the people.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

R. T. BOARD WON'T OBJECT. Willing to Be Abolished When the Legislature Pleases.

The members of the Rapid Transit Commission will make no effort to fight the bill recommended by Gov. Hughes for the wiping out of the commission and the substitution of a State board.

"The members of the commission," President Orr said, "have more than once President Orr said, "have more than once been summoned to Albany to show reason why the board should not be abolished, but have declined to comply, and have sent word that the matter was one entirely for the Legislature to determine without heeding the wishes of the commissioners."

Another member of the board who was not willing to be quoted, favored the passage of such a bill as suggested by the Governor. The only power the present commission had, he said, was to build new railroads, and it had no authority to supervise the operation of the local railroads outside of the subway. "It will be a great step forward," he added, "if a new commission is provided for with sufficient scope and power to regulate the transit

SHERIFF CHANLER IN ALBANY. Sees His Brother Preside Over the Senate

scope and power to regulate the transit and public service corporations."

and Cuts Senator McCarren. ALBANY, Jan. 2.-Sheriff "Bob" Chanler came to Albany to-day to see that his brother did the honors of Lieutenant-Governor in presiding over the Senate all right. The Sheriff stood with clenched fists and acted as if he was ready to join in any rough house. But while he was watching the Senate proceedings a court officer from Brooklyn tapped him on the shoulder and when "Bob" turned around the marshal thrust into his hand a legal looking document. "Bob" examined it and found that it was a summons to him to take no action that would tend to remove from the Democratic State committee Senator Patrick Henry McCarren. "Bob" is on the subcommittee of the State committee which was to consider the charges against Senator

After this "Bob" wandered over to the After this Bob wandered over to the Assembly chamber and was invited to go up to see Speaker Wadsworth. As he was about to ascend the steps leading to the Speaker's platform Senator McCarren came along and also started to mount the steps. The Senator was seen to nod pleas-antly to the Sheriff of Dutchess county, but the Sheriff turned on his heel and came

"Yes, sir, I cut him," he said. "I wouldn't speak to McCarren. I haven't any use for him. This having a third party within our party has to stop. I haven't any use for the men who represent the gas houses. Hearst soaked him good and plenty, and

Hearst soaked him good and plenty, and that's the reason he got sore on Hearst."

The Sheriff of Dutchess courty happened to see Assemblyman John Yale of Putnam county, and he went off on another tack.

"See poor Yale," he remarked. "You know he and his crew of politicians tried to run our caucus for us. Why they stayed there all day to keep us from having our caucus, but we had it. Now Yale's going to have a hell of a time in the spring, and There are other courts, nowever, where relief is imperatively demanded on account of the great accumulation of business. I am informed that the City Court of New York is three years behind in its regular

## THE LEGISLATURE ORGANIZES

RAINES IN CONTROL IN THE UP-- PER HOUSE.

Has a Resolution Adopted Authorizing Him to Appoint the Committees—The Assembly in Line With the Governor -The Recount Bill of Last Year Put In.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.- Both houses of the Legislature organized to-day. There was no reorganization in either house. The Assembly has purified itself and its leaders are with the Governor to the very end. But when they speak of the Senate everybody forecasts nothing but trouble for the Governor. For although the Governor recommends anti-corporation legislation, the Senate is just as thoroughly corporation to-day as it ever was before.

Senator Raines by resolution of the Senate to-day was authorized to appoint the committees, and when they are read next Wednesday night when the Legislature reconvenes it will be found that he has so arranged the committees that his influence will be supreme, despite Gov. Hughes, President Roosevelt, or any influence outside of the Senate. He does not intend to reform himself, and the men who have been the millstones around the Republican party's neck for years are to continue to do as they have, despite the protest of the people at the polls last fall. It will be found that he is planning so that he will always be able to control the party caucuses and dominate all legislation

As far as the Assembly is concerned there is no doubt that it will be in line with the Governor. To-day Speaker Wadsworth departed from the usual custom on the opening day of the session. Usually the opening day of the session. Usually the Speaker prepares an address in which he picks out parts of the Governor's message and uses them as his own in regard to proposed legislation. With this additional appeal the members knew what they were expected to do. But to-day Speaker Wadsworth made no forecast of legislation. In his address Speaker Wadsworth said

The people of the Empire State have sent us here to represent them in the enactment of wise and needful legislation. Legislation, to be effective, should originate from proper motives, should be considered with care and deliberation and should be enacted with the sole view of promoting and safeguarding the welfare of the entire people. Laws should be placed upon the statute books not only for the purpose of meeting temporary exigencies, but to accomplish permanent relief and improvement. Consequently, we, as legislators determining public measures, must not be swayed by hysteria or seeming public clamor, but must pr. ceed along the path of conservatism and sanity.

Many measures of the utmost importance will be presented to the House during the session; with my knowledge of the character and ability of the members I am supremely onfident that we shall fully meet the demands placed upon us. We will approso's the performance of our

duties with honesty of purpose, with c'eanliness of method and with such reasonable despatch as is consistent with the dignity of the Assembly of the State of New York.

the Assembly of the State of New York.

But the message had no sooner been read than members of the Legislature began to prepare bills to meet the views of the Governor. Senator Page and Assemblyman Merritt will draw bills providing for the abolition of the State railroad and lighting commissions and the New York city Rapid Transit Commission.

Senator Saxe of New York and Assemblyman C. F. Murphy of Brooklyn immediately introduced the Hearst recount bill of last year. This is the measure that Senator Raines drew and introduced and which was confidently expected to be passed. The bill, however, has been amended so as to provide that any person who wishes a recount must file a bondthe courts to fix the amount—so that the State will be reimbursed in the event of it being shown there were no grounds for it being shown there were no grounds for making an application for a recount.

While it is not expected that the Governor will affix his O. K. on bills that are to be

introduced, and no one is to act as his spokesman or be authorized to say that any bill he introduces is approved by the Governor, still the members who wish to accomplish something some kind of an assurance from the Governor before they introduce bills. One member proposes doing it by submitting his bills to the Governor and asking him

member proposes doing it by submitting his bills to the Governor and asking him if he will sign it if it reaches him. Of course if the Governor says he will not do so, then the member will drop his bill.

The organization of the Senate to-day was unusual in that for the first time since William F. Sheehan was Lieutenant-Governor, in 1893, the presiding officer of the Senate was of different political faith than the majority of the body. Naturally many were interested in observing how Lieut-Gov. Chanler would accept the situation. He, however, showed no fear of the haughty Senators. He asked for the cooperation of the majority and said that he would administer his office impartially and would be fair, and that under the circumstances he expected fair treatment from them. The old officers were reelected.

One of the surprises, however, was when Senator Raines made a speech in which he admitted that there was such a thing as the people to be considered. His remarks caused not a little comment. He said:

It has been many years since the Senate

It has been many years since the Senate met under somewhat similar conditions to those of the present. There is some little difference of opinion now as to the proper answer to the question, "Who are the people but there is no difference of opinion as to the duty of those chosen to represent the people. The obligation res ts on each alike, no matter what his party support may have been, to put forth his best efforts to conserve the interests of the State. I believe we fully understand that and that each of endeavor to square his conduct with his duty.

During the recess the committees will be appointed, Senator Raines fixing up the Senate list and Speaker Wadsworth the Assembly list, and for the first time in the organization of the Legislature it is not known to whom the lists shall be subnot known to whom the lists shall be sub-mitted for approval. Chairman Woodruff of the Republican State committee had talks to-day with the leaders and clerks in each house regarding the makeup of the committees and appointments. He earnestly was trying to fulfil the duties of the chairman of the State committee. He held conferences with members of the He held conferences with members of the Assembly while occupying the chair of the Speaker after the Assembly adjourned. The change that has come over affairs in New York city within a year was plainly shown in a bill introduced by Senator Thomas F. Grady, and it reveals at a glance the differences that exist between Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy. The bill is the one that Senator Grady introduced last year providing for a board of control of public utilities in New York city. But the most significant change in the text of the bill, as introduced, from last year is that a year ago, when all was in the text of the bill, as introduced, from last year is that a year ago, when all was harmony between Tammany Hall and the Mayor, the Mayor was authorized to appoint the members of the board, the number to be five, and at pleasure remove them. The bill this year, however, takes it out of the Mayor's hands completely, and provides that each of the five boroughs shall elect a member of the board and that memelect a member of the board, and that members cannot be removed except on charges and after a trial by the courts. The mem-bers of the board are to receive a salary of \$7,500 a year. The board is to supervise and control all railroad, lighting, telegraph and telephone corporations doing business

in the city.

In order to compel City Magistrates to pay attention to the business for which they were elected Senator Charles H. Fuller and Assemblyman Charles F. Murohy to-day introduced bills which compel Magistrates to remain in court from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. There are several Magistrates, both in Manhattan and in Brooklyn, who, contrary to their oath of office, continue to look after their private practice and neglect the duties of their courts. The bill also provides for two additional Magistrates in Brooklyn.

The Manager Store Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

# The Semi-Annual Carpet Clean-Up

This great housefurnishing event is ready again this morning. This is one of the most striking offerings of our merchandise stocks, when the clean-up comes twice a year. The present offering includes over twenty-five thousand yards of staple carpets, in all the various grades from our regular stocks. Following, as it does, the very drastic clean-up which we made throughout our carpet stocks when the business was removed to our new building, it means by far the newest and freshest collection we have ever presented during these semi-annual sales. The fact that carpets are advancing in price, very greatly emphasizes the decisive reductions that are made at this time. More than ever before it suggests the wisdom of selecting the new Carpets for Spring refurnishing at this time. Of course, the most radical reductions are made on the shortest pieces, but there is abundant selection from carpets of every length up to full rolls, with handsome reductions all the way.

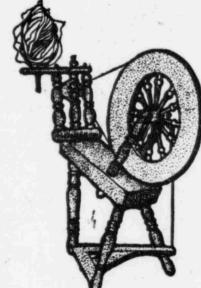
Of course, we cannot reserve these Carpets, they are for immediate sale only, although after the sale is made, we will store the carpets for the purchasers, and deliver them at whatever time later may be arranged.

Be sure to bring room measurement, as no returns or exchanges can be allowed on the carpets sold from this clean-up offering-

The prices follow:	Full	Pieces Over 25 Yds.	Pieces Less than 25 Yds.		Pull Rolls	Pieces Over 25 Yds.	Pieces Less than 25 Yds.
\$1.65 Bigelow Axminster	\$1.25	\$1	871c yd.		1 80c	65c -1	17819
\$1.40 Hartford Axminster	\$1.15	90c	75c yd.	9 and 10-wire Tapestries	3000	030	50c yd.
\$1.50 Wilton Velvet	\$1.15	90c	75c yd.	75c and 80c	er.	E00	10
\$1.15 Velvet	90c	75c	571c yd.	Tapestries ]	65c	50c	40c yd.
\$1.60 Body Brussels	\$1.10	90c	75c yd.	75c and \$1 Ingrains	50c €	60c 35c	& 45c yd.

In addition to the remnants and the carpets by the yard, we have made up into Rugs a very large collection of very desirable carpets. There is wide variety of sizes as well as patterns. The Rugs are well made, and have been carefully stretched, all ready for use. Prices show a reduction of a third from the regular prices by the yard, and no charge at all has been made for the making. A list of these made-up Carpet Rugs is impossible. The following merely suggests sizes and reductions:

N. Seri	Size	Regular Price	Present Price		Size	Regular Price	Present Price	
Velvet	10 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.	\$27	\$18	Body Brussels	9 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft.	\$18	\$12	
Body Brussels	14 ft. 10 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	\$42	\$28	Tapestry	10 ft. x 8 ft. 3 in.	\$16	\$11	
Tapestry	11 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.	\$18	\$12	Velvet	14 tt. 10 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	\$33	\$22	
Velvet	15 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	\$39	\$26		ifth floor, Wanamaker Building			



Fancy Linens Beautiful Japanese Drawnwork Linens; elaborate work and designs on very fine Irish linen.

Irish linen.

18-in., at \$1, worth \$1.50.

24-in., at \$1.50, worth \$2.25.

30-in., at \$1.50, worth \$3.

38-in., at \$2.50, worth \$3.

45-in., at \$3.90, worth \$6.

54-in., at \$5. worth \$8.

18x27-in., at \$1.35, worth \$2.

18x36-in., at \$1.85, worth \$2.

18x45-in., at \$1.85, worth \$2.

18x54-in., at \$2.50, worth \$3.

75.

18x72-in., at \$3.50, worth \$3.

75.

Crashes At 25c a yard, worth 35c—One hundred pieces of splendid heavy quality 22-inch Huckaback—same as used by the Pullman Parlor Car Company—a stitched Huckaback Towels, 23x45 in., surplus of their order.

CONCERTS

In the Auditorium

Morning and Afternoon

MR. ARTHUR DEPEW, Organist.
MR. P. K. VAN YORK, at the Angelus.
MR. F. HIMMELREICH, Pianist.

FLORENCE COOK, Contraite

Duet—Organ and Angelus—

"Kammenoi Ostrow"... Rubinstein
Arranged for the Piano and Organ
by Dr. William Mason.

(a—"How Many a Lonely
Vocal

Caravan"

b—"Allah Be With Us"

"Lohengrin" ... Wagner
Duet—Organ and Piano—Selections
from "Faust" ... Gounod
Vocal—(a) "An Autumn Gale ... Grieg
(b) ! Esclave ... Lalo
Organ—(with roll) Overture,
"Hansel and Gretel" ... Humperdinck
Mr. Van Yorx at the Organ.

Afternoon Concert

2:30 o'clock.

Duet-Organ and Angelus-

Morning Concert

These Stirring Offerings of Pure-Flax Housekeeping Linens

There are no cotton mixtures at WANAMAKER's to bolster up appearances. We have made these splendid White Sale values from the best pure-flax Linens made in Ireland, Scotland and Germany-and that right in the face of radical advances in prices on the market. Come and SEE THE LINENS. Then you'll realize better what these low prices mean:

Napkins

22-inch fine Damask Napkins; choice designs; made by Ireland's best manufacturer; worth \$3.75, at \$2.85 a dozen. 20-inch fine Damask Snow-white Nap-kins; six choice designs; worth \$2.25, at \$1.75 a dozen. At \$1.95 a dozen, worth \$2.50— Liddell's 22-inch Irish Linen Damask

Table Damask At 68c a yard, worth \$1--72-inch full-bleached Irish Satin Damask, in

attractive designs. At 78c a yard, worth \$1.10-70-inch fine Irish Double Damask, of the fa-mous "Gold Medal" brand. At \$1 a yard, worth \$1.25-72-inch heavy, fine Scotch Table Damask, in beautiful designs.

At \$1.25 a yard, worth \$1.50-72-inch Scotch Double Damask, snow-white, beautiful new designs. At \$1.35 a yard, worth \$1.75-72-inch snow-white Table Damask; very fine, beautiful designs.

Towels At 15c each, worth 25c—Fine hemmed Huckaback Towels, 18x33 in., with deep damask borders; all pure white. with beautiful damask borders.

Towels At 50c each, worth 75c—Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, with small all-over damask figures; 25x43 in. At 45c each, worth 75c-White Turkish Bath Towels; heavy quality; 27x55 in.

Pattern Cloths About five hundred fine Pattern Table Cloths, made by Ireland's best manufacturer; choice designs: 2x2 yards, at \$2.55, worth \$3.50. 2x2½ yards, at \$3.25, worth \$4.50. 2x3 yards, at \$3.85, worth \$5.50. 24-inch Napkins to match, at \$3.65

Bed Linens Absolutely pure linen Sheets and Pillow Cases at little more than the cost of cotton. At 80c a pair, worth \$1.10-Hem-stitched Irish Linen Pillow Cases, 22½x

Hemmed Linen Sheets, 72x80 in., at \$1.50 each, worth \$2.25. 90x96 in., at \$2 each, worth \$2.75. At 80c a yard, worth \$1-90-inch fine linen sheeting. Fine Pillow-case Linen, 45 in. wide, at 45c a yard, worth 80c

Second floor, Stewart Building.

at 65c a vard, worth 90c

A hibition some beautiful specimens of the work of the late Joseph Theo-

Deck blue, priced at \$275 each. Here, too, is an exquisite jardiniere with a

large wall panel, made in 1876, for \$2200. Possibly a beautiful vase, at \$650,

would be of even more interest, or the statue of the famous potter, Benard

Palissey, at \$1500. Then there are a number of smaller vases, exquisite in

at \$85. Also an interesting Venetian boat hook ornamented in brass, for \$25.

property of the late Duke of Cambridge, at \$125, will be exceedingly attrac-

tive, or a little box of the period of Francis I, painted in polychrome, at \$10.

valuation, and are not fancy prices. Fifth floor, Stewart Building.

At \$10, worth \$20 to \$25

Greatest offering in Raincoats we have made this season.

Ten dollars is an exceptionally low price for such fine gar-

Here is a beautiful bell, cast by the brothers Peigney in Paris in 1836,

To the admirer of old furniture this exquisite Sheraton table from the

Remember, too, that these prices are based on a purely commercial

shape and color, at prices ranging from \$20 to \$125.

dore Deck, including two superb Majolica jardinieres in the famous

Fancy Linens Worth Three Times Their Prices

This extraordinary offering will fas-cinate every housekeeper who claps her eyes on the dainty, practical linen pieces that are selling for so little:

Round Scalloped Doilies. 6-inch, at 5c to 12% each, worth S-inch, at Se to 17c each, worth 10-inch, at 10c to 20c each, worth 12-inch, at 12c t 25c each, worth 14-inch, at 10c to 20c each, worth 16-inch, at 25c and 30c each, worth 75c and 90c. 18-inch, at 20c to 50c each, worth

25-inch, at 45c to 75c each, worth \$1.25 to \$2.25. Oval Centerpieces. 6 x 8 inch, at 8c to 18c each. 9 x 13 inch, at 10c to 25c each. 13 x 18 inch, at 20c to 50c each. 19 x 27 inch, at 55c to 65c each.

60c to \$1.50.

All worth THREE TIMES these prices

New Printed ANTIQUES Silk-and-Cotton Tissue A prettier fabric than this new VISIT to our Antique Store will well repay anyone. We have on ex-

claimant of your favor it would be hard to find. Soft, sheer and fine, it is difficult to tell it from foulard silk—same good colors and smart polka dots, the latter in many dif-ferent sizes. Brown, cadet blue, black, navy blue with white dots; also black dots on white grounds. Good width, and only 50c a yard. Second floor, Stewart Building.

#### Calendars At Half Price

All of the beautiful Art Calendars which were so much admired by Christmas shoppers, are now marked at just half of the prices they bore before Christmas. There is quite a large assortment, and many beautiful and artistic pieces as well as the very simple sorts. Present prices, 1c to \$7.50 Splendid Values in Women's Raincoats Basement, Stewart Building.

Warm-Weather

## Shoes for Women The time has come to plan for South-

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Eighth to Tenth Street.

of last year creating the woman's court in Manhattan borough. It provides for two Manhattan borough. It provides for two additional Magistrates, who are to preside

over all cases in which women are the de-fendants. This is to prevent women from being brought into the same court room Chairman Conners in Albany. being brought into the same court room with male prisoners.

Senator Fuller introduced a bill providing for the creation of a local board of railroad commissioners for New York city. It is the bill drawn by the transit reform committee of fone hundred, and has been before the Legislature for some years.

Senators Page and Owen introduced the bill repealing the tax on savings banks.

Senator Cullen broke his usually good record of not introducing bills by introducing the old timer of former Senator Fitzgerald. It is the one which permits of patented pavements in New York city.

Assemblyman Stanley introduced the bill of last year creating a State automobile commission. This commission is to have jurisdiction over all motor vehicles and is to fix the speed limits for the entire State. ners of the Democratic State committee stopped over in Albany between trains this aft floon on his way to Buffalo. He arrived just before 4 o'clock and called on one or two of his friends in the State departments. The understanding was that he was not pleased with Comptroller Glynn's appointment last night of John D. Cloak as Transfer Tax Appraiser for Erie county. Cloak's appointment was not recommended Cloak's appointment was not recomme by Conners's organization in Buffalo.

Assemblyman Agnew introduced his bill bill permitting the arrest on suspicion of

any person who has been convicted of a felony who is found loitering around public places.

Mr. Letchworth Wants to Keep His Beautiful Estate From a Power Company.

Mr. Letchworth Wants to Keep His Beautiful Estate From a Power Company.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.-Chairman W. J. Conners of the Democratic State committee

Moreland's Seat to Be Contested. ALBANY, Jan. 2.-Assemblyman Sherman Moreland's seat is to be contested. His Democratic opponent, John Dineen, has filed a notice of contest. This means that the Committee on Privileges and Elections will have to take up the matter. Mr. Dineen claims that the voting machines did not register many believe east for him. did not register many ballots cast for him.

tiful Estate From a Power Company.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.-In the Governor's message was a recommendation that the State accept the offer of the Hon. William Pryor Lotchworth to convey to the State 1,000 acres of land in the town of Genesee ills, Wyoming county, and the town Portage, Livingston county, upon which r. Letchworth now resides. There may of Portage, Livingston county, upon which Mr. Letchworth now resides. There may be some serious opposition to accepting the gift for reasons best known to a number

people.
It developed that Mr. Letchworth wants to make sure that the property shall never be despoiled of its beauty. Last winter one of the few bals that should have been one of the few balls that should have been killed, but which managed to get through, extends the time of the Genesee Power Company to begin business. This company is controlled by the Wadsworths, and there is a possibility that they will begin to develop power within a short time. Mr. Letchworth's porperty is right in the path the power company will traverse, and he knows that his lands will be coveted

Then it would acquire a constitutional amendment to deed it over to the

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Are You Comfortable?

If not, open a deposit in a conservative depository, where they pay equitable rates of interest. We do, and protect you as well.

Guardian Trust Company OF NEW YORK 170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane,

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*